## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

BYICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. CASTLE GARDEN-ITALIAN OPERA-LUCRERIA BOR BOWERY THEATRS, Bowery Court Foot -Bunn BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Hanler-Pill Be NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway-Four Lovers-Tiest NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Ron Roy-BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-A GARD CASE-CHRISTY'S MINSTRE LS, Mechanies' Hall, 472 Broadway

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Follows' Musical Hall, No. 444 AMERICAN MUSEUM, AMUSING PERFORMANCES AP New York, Sunday, June 29, 1851.

Telegraphic Summary.

Our telegraphic intelligence is interesting, voluminous, and important. The synopsis of the proceedings in the New York Legislature is full of interest. A variety of subjects are before that body, and there seems a disposition to hurry over them, which is wholly inconsistent with the welfare of the State, or with the purposes for which the legislators have been called together. If the Legislature must adjourn, let them make no blunders to accomplish their purpose. The intelligent reader will perceive that many important subjects are demanding the action of the State law-givers.

At Washington the Court Martial of General Talcott is still proceeding; but the reports seem to promise a farce in the importance of the examination and its result.

At Lancaster the democratic ratification meeting has followed up the conventions of Harrisburg and Reading with a spirit that will command public attention, for the possible political consequences which may ensue. The compromise measures of the last session, and the Fugitive Slave

law, are sustained by the action of the meeting.

From Canada we have important news. The
secularization of the Protestant Clergy Reserves may lead to a very serious disturbance, and even a separation of the Canadian union. It will be seen that the Attorney General, La Fontaine, has made an announcement on the subject that will act as a arebrand throughout the solonies of Great Britain. From St. Louis we have later news from Santa Fe, the particulars of which, as far as given, will be found in our telegraphic columns.

From Boston we have some directions with res pect to passports for foreign countries; but they contain not a single item of news to any one who has instructed himself for the purpose of travelling in Europe with facility and convenience

## The State Bank at Morris-Review of the Trials for Perjury and Conspiracy to De-

Now that the two trials in relation to the defunct State Bank at Morris-one for perjury, and the other for conspiracy to defraud-have terminated, a review of the proceedings, and of the results arrived at, may not be uninteresting or uninstructive to the reader. The charge of the learned Judge on the trial of the directors, who were acquitted-which we give exclusively-presents a curious contrast to that of the same Judge on the trial of Dayton, who was convicted. At our leisure, we may review these charges, in connection with the philosophical history of New Jersey justice for some years past. It is a fresh subject, at least.

There is no man that has attentively read the full reports of these cases—which were published exclusively in this journal, and furnished by our own reporter-who must not have been startled at the audacity of the "con-Sdence men" who played their parts in this drama, and the facility with which they walked into the affections of their dupes. The developments made on these trials are well calculated to alarm the public who are holders of the notes of many banks, which, for aught they know, may be, and, in point of fact, really are, as rotten and as tottering as the State Bank at Morris on the day before its fall. The very directors themselves (if we are to believe them) were so utterly ignorant of its situation, on the night before it failed, that they had no hesitation in releasing an enforser of two notes from his security for \$15,000, and substituting in its stead, eight hundred and thirteen shares of the stock of the bank, owned by E. A. Thompson, which were then not worth a rush, for the foundation on which they rested-the Susquehannah Bank-had failed, and the superstructure went with it. These eight hundred and thirteen shares had been purchased by Susquehannah money, of whose worthlessness at least two of the directors were advised on the morning of and day, in New York, the placards of the failure being in their own hands. Yet such was their blind credulity-such their implicit reliance upon the con-Edence man-that they released a good security. and leaned upon a broken reed. This is their own showing; and it affords pretty conclusive evidence as to what kind of directors they were-lawyers and doctors-sons of Esculapius and Solon-with toothdrawer for their cashier, whose defence on his trial was, that he was utterly ignorant of banking and accounts-a fact which the books most satifactorily proved. We are bound to believe from the characters the directors received, that they were "all honorable men." Being friends, too, of the Judge, who endorsed their respectability, and put in a good word for them with the jury, the presumption is that they are all as innocent as unborn babes or sucking doves, while E. A. Thompson and Willard Earle were very hawks. One of these is gone to his account, and the other over the Alleghanies. Dead men can tell no tales, and the absent cannot defend themselves; and whatever blame the directors attach to them, must be reseived with a grain of salt. One thing is worthy of remark-no attempt has been made to bring Thompson to trial. There has been no requisition upon the Governor of Ohio to deliver him up to offended justice.

As the case stands now, it presents a curious phase of the administration of justice. Harvey Dayton, the supple tool, who, by the sanction and with the advice of the directors, swore that the bank had a bons fide cash capital of \$40,000 -- the officer of the bank-the servant who was only excrying out the will of his employers-is a convict for that false outh, and will be brought up for sentence in July next, before the Supreme Court, at Trenton, while the employers, at whose instigation and for whose advantage he perpetrated the foul deed, go

sect free, illustrating the proverb,
That in the Coptain's but a chologic word,
Which in the soldier is flat basphemy.

Lambert Norton, the President of E. A. Thompson, who did his bidding, and also gulped the oath-notwithstanding the Sunday schools and the prayer meetings, and other religious exercises in which Judge and jury seemed to place so much faith on the last trial-will have to pass through the ordeal a second time, at Marristown, in September next, or Mr. Ponier, who reposes the utmost confidence in him, after a three months' religious acquaintance, will forfeit his bull. Whether he will be forthcoming then and there, or, if so, whether his piety will, to the satisfaction of judge and jury, make blank white, or a false eath true, time alone can determine, for, so doubt-ful are such results, that a judicial functioners was ful are such results, that a judicial functionery was once tempted to any that God had fore ordained all things except the vertices of petry juries. The same observation is equally applicable to the suffered marking of General Tale, then ay or emistioned a Presidential West Point

sharges and dieta of judges, and "the glorious unrtainty of the law."

There are some lessons to be derived from the late proceedings, and no doubt there are apt pupils, who will "better the instruction."

In the first place, the public ought to take good ere in what banks they invest their money, of w. at notes they take in payment of a debt.

Secondly, we are taught that piety, wealth, and respectability, combined, are sometimes more than a match for law, justice, and State prosecutors; and that when banking and financial operations are to be carried on upon a large scale, the best prelude to a successful plot and a thrilling denomement, is very devout looks at a prayer meeting, most assiduous teaching at a Sabbath school, and eyes turned up to heaven, with all the sanctity of Aminadab Sleek. Alas for poor Harvey Dayton! he did not

pay sufficient attention to these things.

Thirdly—A web of rascality may be woven with such skill that & defies the ingenuity of lawyers to unravel it. A bank may be insolvent, and have issued \$106,000 of its notes, without \$5,000 to pay them; and still the directors may know nothing about it, while the public are betrayed and victim ized-a warning this, in future, to all really benest men, to have nething to do with the direction of banks over which they do not exercise direct and constant control.

Fourthly-The crafty are sometimes caught their own net; and, as the ice is new broken, and a conviction obtained for bank swindling, other operators have reason to beware how they trifle with an outraged community, for juries, now and then, like that which convicted Harvey Dayton, will be found firm enough to de their duty to God and their country. It is to be hoped that those ne torious offenders who have hitherto laughed at the law, will be brought to justice, particularly the swindlers of the bank in Maryland, who are ensconced in this locality, and ought to be immediately indicted by the Grar I Jury of the county where the offence was commissed. Though the result of the second trial at Morristown was a most "lame and impotent conclusion," following the first, both trials are important, for the principles of law laid down and admitted by the presiding Judge, and for the legal opinion of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, cited by the prosecutor, showing that swearing a wilfully false affidavit is corrupt perjury, and that the swindling of a bank by its ers or directors, is a crime both at common law and by the statute of New Jersey. Let the financiers look out for breakers ahead.

In conclusion, we would suggest a remedy, which, though it might not be always effectual, would prevent much evil to the community. Bank inspectorsmen of high honor, integrity, and as keen as razorscught to be appointed in each State, whose business it should be to visit all banks, at such uncertain times as to take them by surprise, and examine minutely the books and funds of each concern, and report them to the proper quarter, to be dealt with according to law, if found to be playing a swindling game upon the public. Something of this sort seems necessary for the more effectual protection of the people. In the meantime, let the legal means we already possess be put vigorously into action, and a vast amount of good may be achieved.

THE APPROACHING FOURTH OF JULY .- Announce ments are made in every part of the country, which promise an unusual degree of enterprise in the celebration of the coming Fourth of July. Mr. Webster will deliver an oration on that day at Washington, when the corner stone for the new buildings for the enlargement of the Capitol will be laid-the practical illustration of compromise measures in architecture. The probability is that Mr. Webster's mind will draw some likenses between the proposed improvements and the condition and prospects of the country. It will be a great event in the history of Mr Webster's career, and no one can tell what may be the result of one of his most powerful orations on an occasion that will afford scope for his most brilliant rhetorical and oratorical

Besides our many local and municipal festivities on the recurrence of our great political Sabbath, there will be some interest in certain districts, from the presence of our Canadian neighbors, whe, in large numbers-particularly of those who have been in favor of annexation-will come over to this side, to see what the Fourth of July really is, and how political freedom looks on its great festival day, when all classes join in the great anniversary, with willing tearts, and with hopes for its perpetuity through all time.

THE WESTERN LETTER MAIL. - We were shown, yesterday, a letter received by a gentleman of this city, which had been ninety-six days on the rout" from Quincy, Illinois, to this city. The letter was postmarked Feb. 18, and arrived at the post office in this city on the 26th of June. This is certainly a bad show for Postmaster General Hall's mail ar. rangements, and it is no wonder that constant complaints are made of the loss of letters which do not reach their destination in regular time. The time necessary for a mail from Quincy to New York is five days; but in the case here alluded to, it required more than nineteen times the necessary time. It would be well for the Postmaster General to look into the matter, and see where the fault lies. It requires but about thirty-two days to transport intelligence from California to New York-a distance of nine thousand miles-while more than three months are necessary to transport the mails from the western berder of Illinois to New York-a dis tance of but about one thousand miles.

THE NEW PARK .- Since the Mayor and Common Council decided to have a grand park on the East river, opposition has sprung up, in one or two quibbling forms. Those who are opposed to the park at Jones's wood and the Schermerhorn estate, propose to have a park of six hundred acres, extending from the Fourth avenue almost to Harlem. The objection-and it is an insuperable one-to this latter project is, that the present generation could have no delight from it, as the land is without shrubbery or trees. No such objection can be brought against the original project, for Jones's ds is already a park, and only wants trimming and laying out. It is a beautiful ferest of primi tive trees. The probability is, that this new proect has been started by speculators who have lands and lots on the upper part of the island. This eems the only source of it.

THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CONSPIRACY .- The trial of Dr. Abel Fitch, the chief of the Michigan conspirators, is progressing slowly. The testimouy, (a portion of which may be found in our columns (o-day,) is of the most positive character; but it is the testimony of those who were concerned in the conspiracy. Fitch is a man of considerable influence, and has heretofore sustained a fair character, which will probably have its influence with the jury, against the class of witnesses who are brought for ward to testify against him. The outrages committed have been explained by the testimony since the beginning of the trial, which has now been going on for more than twenty days, and exposes one of the most villanous conspiracies ever known. It is doubtful, however, if any of the parties implicated will be convicted.

MILITARY MEN IN WASHINGTON. - There is quite a bovy of military men at Washington, all present as judges of the charges against Brevet Brigadier General Talcott. Among them are five brevet maor generals-Gibson, B. Riley, Persifer F. Smith, Wool, and Twiggs; and five brigadier generals-Childe, Clarke, Totten, Churchill, and Walbach. All these distinguished men may be considered ondets for the Presidency. Since General Scott has been nomitated, the major generals and the brigadier generals are all leoking forward to the time

THE DESERTER'S CASE UNDER THE EXTRADITION CLAUSE OF THE ASHBUSTON TREATY.—The case of the United States against Stephen Welch and eight others, now pending before Mr. Commissioner Brig-ham, and noticed in another column, is of great importance, and should not escape public attention. The defendants are deserters from the British army in Canada. They were pursued immediately after deserting, and were apprehended in Maine, but liberated by the judicial authorities, on the ground that the terms of the Ashburton treaty did not require the United States to restore them. The treaty requires the yielding up of criminals accused of the crimes of murder, arson, robbery, and other felonies generally designated as malum in se. Crimes created by local statutes, or political crimes, are not embraced in the treaty, nor are those generally designated as "misdemeaners," as contradistinguished from "felonies."

The British government have given a construction to the extradition clause of the Ashburton treaty in at least one case, which, if correct, these men should not be yielded up under it. Nay, if the British government have not decided correctly, the deserters should not be yielded up whilst their decision is unchanged. The sule must work both ways. After the treaty was ratified, and during Mr. Tyler's administration, several negro slaves, on the Atlantic coast of one of our Southern States, murdered their overseer, burned his house to conceal the murder, and stole a boot and other property of their masters, and fled to the British Bahama Islands. They were indicted for these crimes, and were demanded of the British authorities at Nassau, New Providence, by the United States. A revenue cutter was despatched after them, and the United States Marshal, with the indictments and witnesses to identify them. The British judicial authorities formally and gravely decided, that the treaty did not cover the case, and even went so far as to intimate that the taking of life and property by a slave, in an effort to recover his freedom, was a quasi political crime, an act of insurrection, and not known to the British law as one of the crimes specified in the treaty; and the judges refused to surrender the fugitive murderers and thieves!

This case was laid before Congress by Mr. Calboun, whilst he was Secretary of State, and it is to be found stated at large in the printed documents, about eight years since. It was a subject of debate in the House of Representatives. The British go. vernment sustained its judges. If that decision is adhered to, the British government cannot claim the restoration of their deserters, even though they did bring off their muskets and equipments, or take any other articles of property assorted to them, to enable them to escape, or in delivering them from their military slavery. Those lesser offences are all merged in the felony of mutiny, and according to the decision of the Bahama British judges the offences were merely political. The restrictions of the treaty cannot be evaded by trumping up a charge of stealing a penknife or anything else, if it was an act lone to enable them to desert. Desertion is not one of the crimes enumerated in the treaty.

We may be mistaken, and have no references at hand to correct our impressions of the Creole, Enter-prise and Encomium eases, that one or two of them were cases of piracy and murder in American vessels. and that the British authorities refused to surrender the pirates and murderers, on similar grounds; the criminals committing the acts to escape from slavery. It may be, however, that these cases were before this treaty. In the Amistead case, the United States courts set the negro murderers and pirates free. The British deserters are to have no legal counsel. Probably the anti-fugitive slave committee or association do not employ counsel be-cause they are white men. The commissioner will, we presume, give his written opinion on Monday, on this highly important and interesting case.

INTELLIGENCE FROM HAVANA.-We have received via and Diarre de la Marina to the 22d inst. The political news is of no interest; and the island continues to enjoy the greatest tranquillity.

On the 17th inst., when all the captains of the Spanish

war ressels in the port were congregated in the house of the General Commander of the Navy, the news arrived that a fire had broken out on board the beautiful frigate Esperanza. It is easy to conceive that the meeting im-mediately broke up, and the commanders hurried to their ships. The fire, however, was soon put down, and the damages to the frigate were but trifling.

The Fare Industrial has translated an article from the

New York Herald, relative to the new postal arrangements between the United States and some of the Antilles, Mexico, and the ports situated on the Mexican Gulf and

terior postal arrangements of Havana, and asks the mer-chants to call the attention of the proper authorities to the subject, in order to improve the exterior postal ser-vice of the island.

The Diavie says that it is rumored that Marti will not cogage with an Italian operatic company for the next season; and that Lumley, the celebrated manager of the Italian Operas of Paris and London, will come to Ha-vana next winter. with Mile. Sontag, MM. Lablache, Gardoni, and a full company.

A buil fight was to take place on the 234 inst., in the principal place of Havana. Eight buils were to appear on the occasion.

Religious Intelligence.

SERMONS TO DAY.
Calvary Church, Brooklyn—Rev. Dr. Lewis, evening.
Knickerbocker Hall, Eighth avenue—Rev. Dr. Matchett,

Female Academy, Brooklyn—Rev. Dr. Gannett, morn-Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn-Rev. Dr. For bes, evening.

Washington Hall, Hester street — Elder Robinson,

morning.
Congregational Church Sixteenth street—Rev.Dr. Matews, morning. Congregational Church, Thirty-first street—Rev. J. E. raten, morning. Baptist Church. Hammond street—Rev. E. Lathrop,

Congregational Cauren, Thirty-inst street—Rev. S. R.
Benten, merching.

Baptist Church. Hammond street—Rev. E. Lathrop, afternoem.

The Church of St. Loofs, in Buffalo, has, by a pastoral letter of Bishop Timon, which was read in all the churches of the discess last Sunday, been formally excommunicated, together with the congregation. It has been deprived of its priests for two or three months past, and this extreme remedy was resorted to as a more severe punishment of the trustees, who refuse to surrender its temporalities into the hands of the Bishop, upon the ground that the church property ought to remain where its doner, the late Louis Leconteuix, placed it.

Bev. Samuel J. White has been dismissed by the Prerbytery of Belaware, from the pastoral charge of the first Congregational church in Franklin, New York, where he has labored for the last eight years.

Hr. Icaac N. Naff was ordained as an evangelist by the preciptery of New river, on the Sth.

Rev. Mr. Cook, late chaplain at Auburn State Prison, has received and accepted a call from the Presbyterian church in Ludiowville.

Rev. Ryron Sunderland, late of Batavis, N. Y., has accepted the call of the Fark church in Syracuse, and will be continualled.

Rev. Samuel W. Bush, late of Skeneatales, who has been recently supplying the Park church of Syracuse, has removed to Binghumbon.

My. S. S. Harmoon has accepted the call of the Presbyterian church in Liverpool, Onondaga county, and will be installed next month.

The contract for building a new Congregational church in Fearl street. Hariford, has been made. The edifice is to be 156 feet in length, and about 70 feet whe, and is to be concinced of Portland stone. The loop of the spire will be 205 feet from the ground. The lending is to be completed by the 1st of October 1852.

Rev. Prodeci T. Porkins, of East Cambolings, was installed over the First Congregational church in Manchester. Corn. on the Hith last.

Rev. Do Clarke, late of Ashfeld, was installed the pastor of the church in Leaven of the church in L

charge of the Second Congregations entered in Molyoke, Mass.

Rev. S. D. Clarke, late of Ashfield, was installed the paster of the church in Lee, June 11.

Rev. Lewis M. Shepard was installed, on the 18th inst., by the Presbyterian church of Tribes Hill, N. Y.

Rev. J. M. Harlow has become the stated supply of the Old School Presbyterian church of Fast Aurora, N. Y.

Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, late of Norfolk, Va., was installed paster of the Central Presbyterian church of St. Louis, Mc., on the 1st inst.

Marine Affairs.

Devances or Stramships.—At noon, yesterday, the steemship Humbeldt, Captain Lines, left on her second veyage to Havre, via Coxes. She carries out \$872,136 in specie, and 101 presengers. The names of the passengers will be found in another column.

The steemship Forseent City, Captain Tenner, for Chagree, steamship Southerner, Captain Luciow, for Savannah, and steamship Southerner, Captain Declinean, for Charleston, also departed yesterday. The names of their passeng is we publish under the Marine head.

United States District Court,

Right and of the Open Helman, on behalf of the greater than the Second and Second Gris, a sworm—Left home at seven o'clock this up for the second parties, and compled the coult until the least of accurate parties, and complete that the built the least of accurate parties are still undisposed of the corner of North Second and Pater sect should be quashed. The case is still undisposed of found Mrs. Golden lying in the entry; she was not dead;

TERRIPLE TRAGEDY IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Murder of a Mother and Daughter by a Husband and 8on- n-law.

SHOCKING RESULTS OF JEALOUSY.

PROBABLE MURDER OF ANOTHER FEMALE. ARREST AND CONFESSION OF THE AURDERER,

&c., &c., &c.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning, as coldblooded, deliberate, and appalling a murder sommitted in North Fourth street. Williamsburg, as, fortunstely, but seldom becomes our duty to record. When similar tragedles are enacted under the influence of viothe mind is willing to admit that were the perpetrator in his cool, rational moments, his heart would recoil from even the thought of such awful deeds; but when we see crimes of the most atrocious character and dreadful meguitude committed by men in their apparently sober and cool senses, the mind becomes sick at the con-templation of the innate frailties of frail human nature. This dreadful murder was committed by a man named Lawrence Riely, on his wife, Ann Riely. Mary Golden, his mether-in law, besides indicting a probably mortal wound on Elizabeth Courcy, a young woman who re-sided in the house of Patrick Golden, where the herrible tragedy took place. The twofold (pro-bably threefold) murderer, after committing the deed, walked down stairs, and voluntarily gave himself up to the people, who had already congregated around the door, saying. "I have done it. I have satis fied myself-take and hang me-do not be afraid-I will harm no one—I am ready to die." He was then taken in charge by John Miley, a citizen, and afterwards people gathered around the tragical scene, and the most ntense and gloomy agony was depicted in the countehat about four years ago, Riely was married clandes. inely to Ann Golden, daughter of Patrick Golden, the girl being only about fifteen years of age at the time. The parents, particularly the father, had been opposed to the marriage, and Riely was forbidden to approach the house, and the consequence was, that Riely and his wife did not live together for a considerable time. Latterly a partial reconciliation took place between Riely and his wife's relations, and he resided since for the most part in Patrick Golden's house. Jealousy, however, whether just or unjust, induced Riely to suspect the fidelity of his wife; and it appears, from his own statement and the evidence of others, that he had resolved upon her murder and also upon that of her mother.

EXAMINATION OF ELIZABETH CONFOY BEFORE JUSTICE BOSWELL.

At eleven o'clock, Justice Boswell proceeded with the

examination of Elizabeth Conroy, in her sick room, who, being duly sworn, says, that Lawrence Riely, on the 28th of June, 1851, did inflict a dangerous wound on the said Elizabeth, with a tharp instrument, which she saw in the hands of said Riely; she believed it to be a knife; saw Ann, his wife, struck with the same instrument; Ann fell immediately; it was about 7½ o'clock; there was nobody in the room except Ann Riely and myself, when he struck Ann; Riely said nothing; I heard a shrick; it proceeded from an adjoining back room; suppose it was Ann's mother; he (Riely) then came into the front room of the second story of the house No. 110 North Fourth street, where Ann and myself were, took held of Ann by the shoulder with one hand, and plunged the knife or sharp instrument in her body more than once, and she fell; I went to save her; he then stabbed me; I am nineteen years of age; was staying at the house of Riely while I was out of a place; have lived there one work, since Saturday last; the shrick came from Mary Golding, the mother of Ann; I believe Riley has not worked much during the past week; he was about heme a good deal during the week; he appeared sober and temperate, but complained of being unwell; he acted strangely; when spoken to he was pleasant; he was going sailing yesterday; before that he said he would not care if he was drowned; he frequently said he wished he was dead; yesterday a young man came to the house; Ann was pleasant to him; Lawrence Riely said she would not always be so funny; Ann replied he could not hinder her; I asked him to take me sailing yesterday; he said, "you would not go, and I will not ask Ann;" Ann or Ann's mother said he would usset the boat; he said he would not hurt a hair of her head; the mother told him he had often sought an opportunity to injure her.

The following is the certificate of Dr. Hogeboom, the

physician who was called to attend on Elizabeth Con

I certify that I have examined Elizabeth Conroy, and have faurd a wound upon her body, situated on the upper portion of the seventh rib, about six inches from the point of the sternum, and about four from the median line of the body, very near to where the diaphragm is joined to the ribs. The wound is about one and a quarter inches in length, and three-quarters or one inch in depth, perhaps involving some internal organ. She has considerable pain on inhaling a full breath. She does not express any fear in regard to her situation, and I do not think her in a dangerous state, although it would not be proper to remove her at present. I cannot say what instrument the wound was inflicted with. CHARLES L. HOGEBOOM, M. D.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST. A few minutes after 11 o'clock Coroner Anderson held an inquest in the house of Patrick Golden, in the room adjoining that in which the body of Mary Golden was

lying The names of the jurors are as follows:—Stephen Anderson, (foreman.) James Osburn, Joseph M. Brown, Thomas Burrows, Augustus Bennett, John Howard, Jaced Clark; Stephen Scammons, John Wintringham, and John Kendrick. Patrick Golden, the husband and father of the mur-dered, was called upon. He gave the following voluntary

dered, was caused upon. He gave the topowing voluntary statement:—

My wife's name was Mary Golden; she was about 45 years of age; she was a native of Ireland; my daughter's name was Ann Golden; I believe she was married to Lawrence Reily; my daughter's age was about 19; she was born in Ireland.

Lawrence Reily; my daughter's age was about 19; and was born in Ireland
Dr. Lovett sworn, deposed as follows:—The cause of the death of Mary Golden was bemorrhage of the lungs, from the effects of a wound made by a sharp instrument; from external examination made, the cavity of the pericardium has been extensively lacerated, entirely expesing the apex of the heart to the insertion of the finger; the lungs covering the pericardium must also have been divided; and the division of the ressels, producing hemorrhage, must, in any case, prove fatal. [Here a knife was produced and shown to witness, the blade of the knife was stained with blood.] Witness said, that hich was about four and a haif inches long. The puace f the knife was stained with blood | Witness said, that om the size of the wound compared with the biade ex-ibited, it was probable the fatal wound was inflicted by

ast instrument.

Dr. Hogeboon sworn.—He fully concurred in the state-ent of Dr. Lorett. Both agreed in the opinion that the nife produced was the instrument used 1n the dreadful

Dr. Hogeboon sworn.—He fully concurred in the statement of Dr. Lorett. Both agreed in the opinion that the knife produced was the instrument used in the dreadfal tragedy.

Bridget Brooke sworn.—I was standing on the front stoop of my own house, between seven and eight o'clock this morning when I heard Mrs. Golden hollow out; I immediately ran into the basement of house No. 110, supposing the noise proceeded from thence; I then was going up stairs; when I gave the alarm to Mrs. Mills. Lawrence Riely and Mrs. Golden wore up stairs; I saw Mrs. Golden run down stairs and fall on the floor below; I raw Riely making his seesage from the house, when two men took hold of him; previously I saw Riely shaving himself; and left him shaving; had not observed any previous sygmtoms of quarrel or resvage; do not know who took hold of Riely; heard the noise half a minute after coming down stairs.

Croes-examined by Mr. Waterman, Foreman of Jury—There was a number of persons up stairs when I went up; had never before seen the knife which i see here; it was found in the closet in the room where the deed was committed; Mrs. Golden was my aunt; Lawrence Riely and Mr. Golden's dangher lived together in the house.

By the Ceroner—Were you und Mrs. Mills the first who went up stairs, and were there other persons in at the time!

Witness—I went to the basement, and was proceeding up stairs when I met Mrs. Golden, who had then been stabbed; Riely came down, and immediately several persons went up stairs, if then went up also; never heard a word from Riely as to his having committed the set, Riely said to the persons who had obleted. "Take me away, I sm quite satisfied," did not hear any one ask him why he did it; there was no other person in the room but Lawrence Riely and the persons stabbed; no one could have gone up stairs without my seeing them.

Bre. Mills was next called upon—She objected to being sworn, but gave the foliowing statement: I was on the walk him why he did it; there was no other person in the room but Lawrence Riely

the prisoner was coming down stairs, and said to witness "I deliver myself up;" he said he had found his wife in bed with another man; had premeditated the deed two weeks, and that he had done it with a knife; the only other remark remembered by witness was, "I am satisfied now, and only want to be hung."

Justice Boawell, who was present, here read the testimony of Elizabeth Conroy at the close of which the jury went up stairs to examine the body of Ann Riely.—After an absence of a lew m inutes the jury returned, when John Miley was called upon and sworn. He testified as follows.—About ten minutes past seven c'clock this morring, I was passing by house No. 110 North Fourth street, when my attention was attracted by a noise, which induced me to enter the bruse. I saw Mary Griden in the entry at that time. I entered, Riely came down stairs and said: "I did it in consequence of having found a man in bed with my wife." I was the first man to apprechend the prisoner, and was assisted by a joung mas to take him to the cells. I think the prisoner was insane. I reside in Fourth street, near North Fourth street.

EVIDENCE OF DR. LORETT RELATIVE TO THE DEATH

EVIDENCE OF DR. LORETT RELATIVE TO THE DEATH

On my examination of the body, I found seven wounds in the region of the heart and chest, widently inflicted by a sharp instrument; one of the wounds next the substance of the heart was quite sufficient to produce

death.

Charles L. Hogeboom fully concurred in the above Charles L. Hogeboom fully consurred in the above statement.

Lawrence Riely, the prisoner, was brought forward. On being interrogated, he said that he was married to his deceased wife, Ann Riely, by Father Beacon more than three years ago. [A dirk knife was here shown to the prisoner, four and a half inches long, the point and guards of which seemed to have been broken recently.] On being questioned, he said the knife was his.

Question—Did you stab your mother in law and wife with this knife?

Answer—Yes. He said he did not mean to stab Elizabeth Couroy; that no assault had been made on him, but that he had been plagued by his wife and mother-in-law, who said they wished that he might cut his throat while he was busy in shaving; he had owned the knife three or four days, and bought it in New York for the purpose to which it was applied.

Coroner Anderson was unwilling to question the prisoner further, and ordered the officer to reconduct him to the cells. When about to retire, the prisoner remarked that he did not wish to live.

The prisoner being fully identified as the murderer of Mary Golden and Ann Riely, he was committed to the county jail.

It was now about half-past two o'clock, and further

The prisoner being fully identified as the murderer of Mary Golden and Ann Riely, he was committed to the county jail.

It was now about half-past two o clock, and further evidence being deemed unnecessary, the investigation was closed; and, after a few moments retirement, the jury returned the following verdict:—That the said Mary Golden came to her death from hemorrhage of the large, caused by a wound inflicted with a dirk knife in the hands of Lawrence Riely. That the said Ann Riely came to her death from a stab in the heart with a dirk knife in the hands of Lawrence Riely."

The cells in Williamsburgh not being deemed a safe place to keep the prisoner, he was removed to the County Jail, in Brooklyn. Before he was taken out of the cells our reporter visited him, in company with several other persons. The prisoner sat in his cell, apparently quite calm and unconcerned. He looked undismayed, and, it would seem, regarded his fate in such a manner as if he had been preparing for it for some time. On being questioned by the reporter the following conversation took place:—

THE CONVERSATION.

THE CONVERSATION.

Reporter-Mr. Riely, are you not sorry for what you Lave done?

Prisoner—No. My wife has betrayed me; she has shown that fidelity to another which she should have shown to

that fidelity to another which she should have shown to me.

Reporter—But why should you have killed her mother? Frischer—Ah! che has been my rain; che has been he abettor of my wife in ail her bad acts! I killed them both because I had reason to do so, and I am glad of it. I bought the knife in New Yerk for the purpose, and I have applied it as I intended. Then, quickly starting, he asked, "Is Elizabeth Conroy dead!"

Reporter—She was not dead about fifteen minutes ago. Prisoner—Thank God! I am glad. I did not intend to injure her; she did me no harm; nor would I have touched the old man (meaning his father-in-law), had he been there; God forgive me if I have killed her.

Here the prisoner became thoughtful, and the conversation ceased. On being removed, for the purpose of conveying him to lirocklyn, he said: "There is no use for you to handcuff me: I do not wish to leave you. I am revenged, and I only wish to die. There will be no necessity to try me by a jury; it will be only putting the State to expense. I have committed the murder, and I want to die as soon as possible."

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER—APPEARANCE OF THE

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During the whole day and evening the street opposite the house in which the murder took place was througed with people, and the most melancholy air was visible on every countenance. Hundreds were still around the deer about 9 o'clock last night, and it would seem by the silence which uniformly prevailed, that they had been faceinated to the spot. The interior of the house presented a most awful and heartrending spectacle. The whole flight of stairs was dyed with the heart's blood of the murndered, and on the floor where Mrs. Golden fell a pool of the purple gore was to be seen. The dismal appearance of everything around was sufficient to make the heart shudder, and the whole scene presented an awful picture of human wickedness and reckless barbarity such as it is to be hoped will but seldom be witnessed among a civilized people. Elizabeth Conroy, who was stabbed under the laft breast, was not expected to urvive last night.

City Intelligence.

Last evening, at half-past seven o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the three ranges of stables belonging to Jimmerson & Co., preprietors of the Bowery and Grand treet line of stages, in avenue C, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The windows were all closed, and the flames had made some progress before they were discovered; but as soon as the alarm was given, the firemen were on the spot in vast numbers. The fire, however, raged fercely, and threatened extensive destruction. In order to save the horses, about two hundred in number, they were let loose from the burning stable, and firm the adjoining ones, which were in imminent danger. A fearful scene, that baffles description, ensued. Scared by the flames, the horses, as soon as they were loosed, ran wildly through the erowd, and danger. A fearful scene, that baffles description, ensued. Scared by the flames, the horses, as soon as they were loosed, ran wildly through the crowd, and trampled down all who came in their way. The people retreated, and pressed each other down in the wildest confusion. A considerable number were injured severely, some it is feared mortally. Among those badly hurt was a person named Griswold, residing at 257 Seventh street. His arm and shoulder were badly broken, and his ribs and breast bone were also fractured, his head wounded, and other parts of his body mangled. A number of the horses ran over him one after the other. He was taken to the City Hospital in a very doubtful concidion. Mr. Lockwood, foreman of Hose Company No. 16, was also severely injured. John Mallison residing at 310 Ninth street, was also badly burnt, and was sent heme by the Elevanth ward police. There was a report of a woman in Avenue C being mortally injured, and a boy in Goerek street being nearly killed. Several persons, whose names we could not learn, were more or less injured. There was one of the horses, which ceuld not be got out, smothered in the smoke. About one hundred tons of hay was consumed, which, with the building, was the principal damage, and is covered by insurance. The fire continued to burn till 20 clock, when our reporter left; but the flames were at that time partially subdued, and not likely to do any further injury. There can be no doubt that it was the result of incendiarism, for there was no possibility of fire communicating accidentally with the loft where it was the result of one of the sheering letters had been received by the firm for some time past, menacing a configaration, in consequence, it is believed, of come drivers having been dismissed. An extra watch was put on every night, first twas not supposed that any mischief could be done in the day time. It seems, however, that advantage was taken yesterday affermoon, and the horrid set was perpetrated. Many of the horses, which ran wildly over the city, we

which ran wildly over the city, were not caught up to 12 o'clock.

First — About a quarter past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cabinet shop of Mr. Ely, 23 Canal street. The building and its contents were nearly destroyed by fire and water. Considerable damage was also done to the lace and hostery establishment of 8. Herbert & Co., in the same building. Herbert & Co. are insured in the Jefferson Insurance Company. The exact amount of less cannot be accertained. It may probably be estimated at between \$50,000 and \$50,000.

Firther Constructs of the Critical Linds in the present moment. The attention of the proper authorities will, it is hoped, be directed to the matter, for in this suitry weather there is every danger of sickness from the accumulation of fifth and stagment water in the extreet. Whichall street, for instance, is most offensive to the senses, which is the more culpable, as this is the great thoroughfare of persons passing to and from three ferries. We might point out many other iccalities that equally call for activity on the part of the authorities.

\*\*Actions Incident at the Salarmo of the part of the authorities.\*\*

\*\*Actions Incident at the Salarmo of the Carecast Crity — As the Grescent City was moving out from her dock, seekerday afternoon, a lady made an attempt to throw a small pared on board to a passenger, but it fell short, and dropped into the river. A man, standing on the dock, asked and lady what the parcel contained, when she repited that there were \$00 in it. He immediately plumped into the water, and succeeded in getting it out. The lady in the meantime, had gone on, and the man, on reaching the shore, found not \$50 in the parcel, but a dagmer cotype likeness. The lady is said to be a Jewes.

Guarrian Essense.

office yesterday revening on their return from a visit to the firemen of Albany and Troy. They numbered Oceps, and were accompanied by Adkin's Washington Brass Band. They left this city on last Monday. Their engine is of the small size, and is the handsomest at present in the city of her description. Hose Company No. 40, with their handsome carriage, escorted them from the beat, accompanied by Dodworth's Cornet Band.

beat, accompanied by Dodworth's Cornet Band.

Another Mistare of a Daugoust's Clark.—In the case published the other day, taken before the Coroner, whereby a child, named Emeline Harwood, two years and seven months old, came to its immediate death in consequence of a mistake made by Austen Secor, drug clerk in the store kept by Mr. Bedding, situated in the Eighth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, the mistake crasisted in the druggist making up the prescription with two grains of opium in the powder, instead of one-tenth part of a grain. Coroner Geer held Secor to bell in the sum of \$600, to answer the charge, should any indictment be found against him at the sitting of the next Grand Jury.

Furous Drayn—About nins c'clock; and brought him to the station becase. A physician was sent for, but the man expired before his arrival.

Account by any Force — Ditmen uline and en o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF FUGITIVE BURGLARS—A DESPERATE AND BLOODY ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE OFFICERS OF POLICE AND THE ROBBERS—RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY, AMOUNTING TO NEARLY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, CONSISTING OF GOLD WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, on Friday night, the jewelry store belonging to Mr. A. L. Williams, situated at 2263 Broad street, Newark, N. J., was broken into by burglars, who forced open the door with "jimmy," during the temporary absence of the young man, a clerk, who slept in the store; and before he returned the regues had cleared almost every article of value from the store, and made their escape. On the return of the clerk he was astonished to find the door open, and was still more surprised, on entering the premises, to find all the valuable gold watches and jewelry, valued at nearly \$5,000, missing. An alarm was given and Mr. Williams was notified, and every search was made through Newark with the aid of that valuable constable, Mr. James Southard, and enough was ascertained that night to satisfy Mr. Southard that the robbers had walked from Newark that night by the way of the railroad track. Yesterday morning early, Mr. Southard arrived in this city, and gave the first information to-Mr. Matsell, the Chief of Police, respecting the burglary, and likewise the description of two men who were seen. by a boy, to cross the bridge about eleven o'clock that night, carrying each a bundle, going in a direction to

by a boy, to cross the bridge about eleven o'clock that night, carrying each a bundle, going in a direction towards New York. This description, although somewhat imperfect enabled the chief to direct his attention tocertain quarters heretofore suspected.

Accordingly, officers Brown, Reed and Parker, were called up, and the matter placed in their hands to detect and arrest the accused parties. Mr. Reed, when informed about the burglary at Newark, suspected tweinformed about the burglary at Newark, suspected tweinfiteness, and the burglary at Newark suspected tweinfiteness, and the process of the suspicion, the three five Points In pursuance of this suspicion, the three officers proceeded, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to the locality abore named, with a view, at first, of reconneitering the premises; but, on arriving at the door, they observed some suspicious personi lurking about near by, who they thought would communicate with the regues, and therefore concluded to proceed at once up stairs, hit or miss, and secure the parties at any rate, on suspicion. The officers, in order to get up stairs, were compelled to pass through the basement and up a back stair case, very marrow and difficult of access. This was accomplished in a very quiet manner, so as not to cause any alarm to the robbers, whom they intended to surprise; and in a small back room on the second story, the door of which was closed, the officers listened and heard the voices of men and women. Suddenly they broke into the room, and therein saw two men and five women.

The police instantly, on seeing the men, and observing—

surprise; and in a small back room on the second story, the door of which was closed, the officers listened and heard the voices of men and women. Suddenly they broke into the room, and therein saw two men and five women.

The police instantly, on seeing the men, and observing a gold watch or two on the bed, felt satisfied they had the right men. Shields, who felt at once cornered, made a deeperate fight. The officers clenched with him, in order to divert him of a leaded pistol, which he drew from his pocket to use on the officers. The pistol, after a hard struggle, was taken from the prisoner. He again drew out another, also leaded, which the officers succeeded in taking away likewise.

While Brown and Parker were struggling with Shields, Reed espied a bag under the bed containing the gold watcher, &c. This bag he toos possession of, and while so doing. Thomas, the other burgiar, ran down stairs, and was captured in the street by Reed and officer Lord, one of the Sixth Ward policemen. In the absence of Reed, the wemen came to the resieue of Shields by seeingh hold of the effects, and endeavoring to break their grasp.—The wife of Shields finding no other way to secure her husband, struck Brown a violent blow on the head with the leg of an old table, cutting a gash from which the lej of an old table, cutting a gash from which the lej of an old table, cutting a gash from which the lej of an old table, cutting a gash from which the lej of an old table, cutting a gash from which the lej of an old table, cutting a gash from which the lej of an old table, cutting a gash from which the lej of an old table, cutting a gash from which the lej of an old table, cutting a gash from which the lej of an old table, cutting a gash from which the lej of an old table, cutting a gash from which the lej of an old table, cutting a gash from which the lej of an old table, cutting a gash from which the lej of an old table, and the condition of the hold, and thereby drooped his club. Shields immediately rejucted he fallen club, and ind

ion, stealing therefrom silk cravats, scarfs, &c., valued in all at \$600. The rogue, it seems, took a value belonging to Mr. Eaxten, found in the store, filled it full of silks and make good his escape to this city. Information was given to Mr. Matcell, the Chief of Police, and the above-named officers succeeded in making the arrest of the burglar; a trunk was found in the possession of the rogue, containing all the stellen property. The accused, together with the property, was conveyed before the Chief. The goods, yesterday, were identified by Mr. Saxton, and the fugitive will be sent back to Boston, for trial.

A Characa of Studios a Gold Watch—Vesterday, Assistant

Cher. The goods, yesterday, were identified by Mr. Saxton. and the fugitive will be sent back to Boston, for trial.

A Charge of Studing a Gold Watch.—Yesterday, Assistant Captain Fierty. of the Sixth ward police, arrested a man calling himself F. A. Lewis Eschrick, alias Lewis, alias Edwards, on a charge of constructive larceny, in obtaining a gold watch, valued at \$55, the property of Mr. Kveritt Stanley, of No. 167 South street. It seems that Eschrick called on Mr. Stanley and represented that he wished to purchase the watch, and would give \$56 for the same; and asked the loan of the watch, in order to go to some jeweller and ascertain the value. Accordingly, Mr. Stanley, believing him to be honest, allowed him to take the watch a Eschrick omitted to return the watch or pay the \$55, but took it to a Mr. Jose Isanes, No. 455 Pearl street, and sold it for \$25, and thus defrauded Mr. Stanley. The accused was conveyed before Justice Osborn, who committed him to prison for trial.

Elopement of a Marvied Wessun from New Jersey.—The police of the First ward arrested, on Friday afternoon, a man by the name of Charles Marshall, on a charge of cloping with the wife of a Mr. Stewart, baker, residing at Kingston, New Jersey, also, with stealing \$100 in cash, and jewelry valued at \$50, and, together with the wife, proceeded to this city, and put up as man and wife at a boarding house in the First ward. A constable from Kingston followed after the fugitive wife, and alided by officer Johns, of the First ward, succeeded in capturing the guilty parties. The wife and the seducer were conveyed back to Kingston, to answer the charge.

Ruffinnism in the First Ward.

Radianism in the First Ward.

Mr. Educon:

In looking over your paper of the 24th inst., I am charged with the above named crime. In order to set the matter right before the public. I think it necessary to explain the cause of my name coming in connection with it. The first cause is, that I am a Democrat: the next is, that I am electrically the office of Assessor; and the third is, that the officials of this Ward are politically opposed to me—and, therefore, left no stone antirmed to bring my name into disrepade. The man or men that instigated the presentation against me, well knew my sharehold, and it should be very sorry to be brought on a paralled with them. On last First night, my which is not appropriate, and I should be very single, as well an an appropriate, and is should be very sorry to be brought on a paralled with them. On last First night, my seek an any cruthed, when he accidentally brouched the arm of a Mrs. German, is passing them Mr. German hit him a violant blow, which wheeled him down, and a night ensured. During all thie, I was trying to make peace between the two conflicting parties, and was violently assaulted in deing so, and as for the presention against me, it is no more than a political animosity; the man or men that instigated it, are no more than assassins in their hearts.

CHARLES GANNON, Assessor of the First Ward.

CITY AND COUNT OF NEW YORK, as:

William N. Reirpout, being days wore, doth depose as follows: That he, opponent, was present at the above named quarrel, and that he saw Mr. Chas. Gannon endeavoring to make pace between the parties. W. N. PERFOURT.

Sworn to before me, this 2th day of Jane, 1501.

CEDRGE P. NELSON,

Commissioner of Deeds, 21 Morris street.

A Card .- Messrs Berford & Co. announce A Card. Messrs. Herford & Co. announce that on the lat day of July sext, their new cheap postage regulations go into effect, and they will engage to deliver letters in San Francisco in advance of the U. S. mail, and with greater safety. Under their new postage regulations, the postage on a single letter to San Francisco, is only 3 cents; all other places in California, Cents; newspapers, 3 cents to California, Coods delivered in San Francisco in thirty-three days, at 60 cents per lb. Next. shipment on the 12th July.

BERFORD & CO., 2 Vency street, Aster House.

Bowery Theatre.—The Doorkeepers and Officers of this Theatre have received from its proprietor. T. S. Hambin, Esq., a taken of liberality, via. the appropriating of Tesday near, July let, Bolt, for their Besent. This is a great proof of his consideration of their services, for which they conjointly return him thanks to having on this cetasion gots from the standard rules of his establishment. (See earth.)

Watts' Nervous Antidote.-We have seen the names and certificates of forty-five carge of all kinds of diseases, collected last week in thispity. We woulder at pour le being diseased now, when they can be no easily enred. Persons doubting its enfluoy should impairs at this office.—Depot, 102 Nassau street.

A Hit, a bit, a palpable hit .- Published this day, "New York Aristocracy, or Gons of Inponicadam with illustrations, by J. sept. No. 1, 179, cents. CHARLES B. NORTON. 71 Charles street, Irving Reass.

The Union is safe, and will be enabled to hick off all advances a long as the American people as the lates and Chairers of the lates and Chairers of the lates and Chairers of the lates and the lates and the lates and the lates and lates a